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ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT **FORM X-17A-5** PART III

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Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 17 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING OI. 01. 2006 AND ENDING 12	.31.2006 *
A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION	
NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: THOMPSON DAYS & CO., INC.	OFFICIAL USE ONLY
ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS: (Do not use P.O. Box No.) 919 EAST MAIN STREET, 16TH FLOOR	PROCESSE
RICHMOND VA 23:	219 FMAR 0 9 2007
(3.1.7)	ip Code) A THOMSON FINANCIAL
NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO THIS REPORT OF THE PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO THIS REPORT OF THE PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO THIS REPORT OF THE PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO THIS REPORT OF THE PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO THIS REPORT OF THE PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO THIS REPORT OF THE PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO THIS REPORT OF THE PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO THIS REPORT OF THE PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO THIS REPORT OF THE PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO THIS REPORT OF THE PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO THIS REPORT OF THE PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO THIS REPORT OF THE PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO THIS REPORT OF THE PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO THIS REPORT OF THE PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO THIS REPORT OF THE PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO THIS REPORT OF THE PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO THE PERSON TO THE PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO THE PERSON	Area Code - Telephone Number)
B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION	Total Code Total Code Code Code Code Code Code Code Code
INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in this Report* KETER STEPHENS HURST GARY: SHREAVE (Name - if individual, state last, first, middle name)	3
4401 DOMINION BUYD STE 300 GUENALLENYA	23060_
(Address) (City) (State)	(Zip Code)
CHECK ONE: Certified Public Accountant	RECEIVED
□ Public Accountant	ED 2 7 2007
☐ Accountant not resident in United States or any of its possessions.	
FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY	Q 202 (8)
	<u>~</u>

*Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See Section 240.17a-5(e)(2)

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SEC 1410 (06-02)

OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, J. ELAINE ALTIZER, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of	
my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of	
of 12.31, 2000 are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that	
neither the company nor any partner, proprietor, principal officer or director has any proprietary interest in any account classified solely as that of a customer, except as follows: CEXTAIN JOINT ACCOUNTS	
CUSTODIAN ACCOUNTS TRUSTEED IRA ACCOUNTS OF	
SHAREHOLDERS OR SIMILAR TYDES OF ACCOUNTS WHICH	7
ARE CLASSIFIED AS CUSTOMER ACCOUNTS, IN ACCORD	400
WITH RULE 1503-3(a)(1) (). Clave Althou	
OF THE SECURITIES AND Signature	
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934	
Notary Public	
This report ** contains (check all applicable boxes): (a) Facing Page.	
(b) Statement of Financial Condition.	
(c) Statement of Income (Loss). (d) Statement of Changes in Financial Condition.	
(d) Statement of Changes in Thancial Condition. (e) Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity or Partners' or Sole Proprietors' Capital.	
(f) Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordinated to Claims of Creditors.	
 (g) Computation of Net Capital. (h) Computation for Determination of Reserve Requirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3. 	
(i) Information Relating to the Possession or Control Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3.	
(i) A Reconciliation, including appropriate explanation of the Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1 and the	
Computation for Determination of the Reserve Requirements Under Exhibit A of Rule 15c3-3. (k) A Reconciliation between the audited and unaudited Statements of Financial Condition with respect to methods of	
(k) A Reconciliation between the audited and unaudited Statements of Financial Condition with respect to methods of consolidation.	
(1) An Oath or Affirmation.	
(m) A copy of the SIPC Supplemental Report.	
(n) A report describing any material inadequacies found to exist or found to have existed since the date of the previous audit.	

**For conditions of confidential treatment of certain portions of this filing, see section 240.17a-5(e)(3).

Statement of Financial Condition and Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control required by SEC Rule 17a-5

December 31, 2006

SEC ID 8-49386

Filed pursuant to Rule 17a-5(e)(3) as a PUBLIC DOCUMENT.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Board of Directors and Stockholders Thompson Davis & Co., Inc. Richmond, Virginia

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of Thompson Davis & Co., Inc. (the "Company") as of December 31, 2006, that you are filing pursuant to Rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. This financial statement is the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the statement of financial condition referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Thompson Davis & Co., Inc. as of December 31, 2006, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

Keiter, Stephens, Hunst, Gary & Shacaves February 20, 2007

Statement of Financial Condition December 31, 2006

<u>Assets</u>

Cash Receivables from correspondent broker Securities owned, at market value Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization Other assets	\$	275,897 835,248 96,975 129,751 148,779
Total assets	<u>\$</u>	1,486,650
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$	58,911
Accrued liabilities	•	145,318
Securities sold, not yet purchased, at market value		44,538
Total liabilities		248,767
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, no par value, authorized 10,000 shares,		
issued and outstanding 1,000 shares		738,284
Retained earnings	_	499,599
Total stockholders' equity		1,237,883
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$</u>	1,486,650

See accompanying notes to financial statement.

Notes to Financial Statement

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

Nature of Business: Thompson Davis & Co., Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated in the State of New York and is headquartered in Richmond, Virginia. The Company provides financial services to both retail and institutional clients nationwide and maintains offices in Richmond, Virginia and Winston-Salem, North Carolina. As a broker/dealer, the Company is subject to regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and the National Association of Securities Dealers (the "NASD"). The Company is an Introducing Broker and forwards all transactions to a Clearing Broker on a fully disclosed basis.

Risks and Uncertainties: Financial instruments which potentially expose the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash and other financial instruments (See Note 5). The Company maintains its cash balances in financial institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation up to \$100,000. The Company regularly has funds in excess of \$100,000.

Use of Estimates: The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statement. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Securities Owned: Securities transactions are recorded in the accounts on a trade date basis.

All securities are classified as trading securities and are carried at fair market value. The resulting unrealized gains and losses are reflected in the results of operations. Realized gains and losses are computed using the specific identification method.

Property and Equipment: Property and equipment is stated at cost. Depreciation and amortization are calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives ranging from 3 to 7 years.

Commission Income: Gross commission income is recorded on a trade date basis.

Income taxes: The Company has elected to be an S-Corporation. In lieu of corporate income taxes, the stockholders of an S-Corporation are taxed on their proportionate share of the Company's taxable income.

Notes to Financial Statement, Continued

2. Lease Commitments:

The Company leases commercial office space in Richmond, Virginia and Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Those leases expire in 2009 and 2007, respectively. The minimum future rental payments under those leases are as follows.

Year ending		
December 31		
2007	\$	112,384
2008		108,267
2009		111,514
	. \$	332,165

3. Net Capital Requirements:

The Company is subject to the SEC's Uniform Net Capital Rule (Rule 15c3-1), which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital and the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital, of not more than 15 to 1. At December 31, 2006, the Company had net capital of \$940,403, which was \$690,403 in excess of required minimum net capital of \$250,000. The Company's net capital ratio was .22 to 1.

4. Employee Retirement Plan:

The Company has an employee retirement plan under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. The plan provides for salary reduction contributions by eligible participants, subject to certain limitations, with Company matches of 100% of the first 3% of deferred compensation and 50% of deferrals between 3% and 5% of compensation.

Notes to Financial Statement, Continued

5. Financial Instruments with Off-Balance Sheet Risk:

As a securities broker, the Company is engaged in buying and selling securities as agent for a diverse group of domestic corporations, institutional investors and as principal for its own account. The Company introduces these transactions for clearance to another firm on a fully disclosed basis. The agreement between the Company and its clearing broker provides that the Company is obligated to assume any exposure related to nonperformance by its customers. If any transactions do not settle, the Company may incur a loss if the market value of the security is different from the contract value of the transaction. The Company monitors its customer activity by reviewing information it receives from its clearing broker on a daily basis, requiring customers to deposit additional collateral, or to reduce positions when necessary. The Company does not anticipate nonperformance by customers or counterparties in these situations. The Company's policy is to monitor its market exposure and counterparty risk and to review, as necessary, the credit standing of each counterparty and customer with which it conducts business.

6. Property and Equipment:

Property and equipment at year-end consisted of:

Furniture and equipment	\$ 446,902
Leasehold improvements	38,366
At cost	485,268
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(355,517)
Net property and equipment	\$ 129 <u>,751</u>

7. Guarantees:

In accordance with the terms of real estate lease agreements, the Company generally agrees to indemnify the lessor from certain liabilities arising as a result of the use of the leased premises, including repairs to leased property upon termination of the lease.

As permitted or required under New York corporation law, the Company has certain obligations to indemnify its current officers and directors for certain events or occurrences while the officer or director is, or was serving, at the Company's request in such capacities. The maximum liability under these obligations is unlimited; however, the Company's insurance policies serve to limit its exposure.



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL STRUCTURE REQUIRED BY SEC RULE 17A-5 FOR A BROKER-DEALER CLAIMING AN EXEMPTION FROM SEC RULE 15C3-3

Board of Directors and Stockholders Thompson Davis & Co., Inc. Richmond, Virginia

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statement of Thompson Davis & Co., Inc. ("the Company"), as of December 31, 2006, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, we considered the Company's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

Also, as required by rule 17a-5(g)(1) of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), we have made a study of the practices and procedures followed by the Company including consideration of control activities for safeguarding securities. This study included tests of such practices and procedures that we considered relevant to the objectives stated in rule 17a-5(g) in making the periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness (or aggregate debits) and net capital under rule 17a-3(a)(11) and for determining compliance with the exemptive provisions of rule 15c3-3. Because the Company does not carry securities accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities, we did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company in any of the following:

- 1. Making quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications, and comparisons and recordation of differences required by rule 17a-13
- Complying with the requirements for prompt payment for securities under Section 8 of Federal Reserve Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control and the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgments by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of controls and of the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph and to assess whether those practices and procedures can be expected to achieve the SEC's above-mentioned objectives. Two of the objectives of internal control and the practices and procedures are to provide management with reasonable but not absolute assurance that assets for which the Company has responsibility are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Rule 17a-5(g) lists additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraph.

Because of inherent limitations in internal control or the practices and procedures referred to above, error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of them to future periods is subject to the risk that they may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the effectiveness of their design and operation may deteriorate.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the entity's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first and second paragraphs and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control and control activities for safeguarding securities that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

We understand that practices and procedures that accomplish the objectives referred to in the second paragraph of this report are considered by the SEC to be adequate for its purposes in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and related regulations, and that practices and procedures that do not accomplish such objectives in all material respects indicate a material inadequacy for such purposes. Based on this understanding and on our study, we believe that the Company's practices and procedures were adequate at December 31, 2006, to meet the SEC's objectives.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Directors, management, the SEC, NASD, and other regulatory agencies that rely on rule 17a-5(g) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in their regulation of registered brokers and dealers, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Kester, Stephen, Hundt, Gary & Shreaves

February 20, 2007

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